

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA- 880

Jonathan Bosley House

2315 Hunter Mill Road

White Hall, Baltimore County

ca. 1830

Private

Constructed circa 1830, the Federal-style Jonathan Bosley House is located in the vicinity of White Hall in the Tenth District of Baltimore County. The dwelling dates to the mid-19th century settlement of the area surrounding the Seventh District community of White Hall. Jonathan Bosley retained ownership of the property through the late 19th century. As late as 1850, the community of White Hall was home only to a few dwellings, a tavern, and Levi Rutledge's milling complex. Over the following twenty-seven years, White Hall grew at a fast pace, and by the mid-1870s, the village was established as a station along the Northern Central Railroad. The 1877 county atlas indicates that White Hall included a general store, blacksmith shop, and saw mill in addition to the dwellings that had been constructed over the prior two decades. By 1881, the community's population had reached 100. In 1915, William P. Bosley resided in the dwelling. The land surrounding the Jonathan Bosley House retains its rural character while the house remains a single-family residence. The architecture of the Jonathan Bosley House is less ornate, suggesting a more modest interpretation of the popular style.

The Jonathan Bosley House is set on a slightly sloping lot with stone retaining walls and a stream to the west of the dwelling. The dwelling stands two-and-a-half stories in height and five bays in width. The brick building is laid in stretcher bond and is set on a random rubble stone foundation. It has a side gable roof of slate tiles and four interior end brick chimneys, two of which have rebuilt caps. A one-story, three-bay wide porch dominates the façade or west elevation. The porch has a shed roof and is supported by chamfered wood posts. The centered entry features a paneled single-leaf door with a one-light transom, a molded wood surround, a square-edged wood lintel, and a paneled recess. Nine 6/6 windows, all with molded wood surrounds and wood lug lintels, pierce the façade. A heavy boxed cornice with returns adorns the house. There is a two-and-a-half story brick ell with a one-story shed roof addition. The property also features a historic smokehouse, springhouse, carriage house, and two foundations.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA- 880

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Jonathan Bosley House (preferred)

other Partridge House

2. Location

street and number 2315 Hunter Mill Road not for publication

city, town White Hall vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Robert L. Isennock, Jr.

street and number 2315 Hunter Mill Road telephone Not Available

city, town White Hall state MD zip code 21161-9443

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 14046 folio 609

city, town Towson tax map 18 tax parcel 67 tax ID number 1016000350

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA- 880

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Jonathan Bosley House is set on a slightly sloping lot with stone retaining walls and a stream to the west of the dwelling. Constructed circa 1830 in the Federal-style of architecture, the dwelling stands two-and-a-half stories in height and five bays in width. The brick building is laid in stretcher bond and is set on a random rubble stone foundation. It has a side gable roof of slate tiles and four interior end brick chimneys, two of which have rebuilt caps. A one-story, three-bay wide porch dominates the façade or west elevation. The porch has a shed roof and is supported by chamfered wood posts. The centered entry features a paneled single-leaf door with a one-light transom, a molded wood surround, a square-edged wood lintel, and a paneled recess. Nine 6/6 windows, all with molded wood surrounds and wood lug lintels, pierce the façade. A heavy boxed cornice with returns adorns the house. There is a two-and-a-half story brick ell with a one0story shed roof addition.

The property also features a historic smokehouse, springhouse, carriage house, and two foundations. The circa 1830 smokehouse is constructed of five-course American bond brick and features a pyramidal wood shingle roof with a vented cupola. A single-leaf vertical board door leads to the interior. The circa 1830 springhouse is constructed of random rubble stone and has a front gable roof with wood shingles. The façade of the springhouse features a single-leaf, vertical board door and vertical board in the gable end. A rectangular ventilator pierces the side elevation. The carriage house, constructed in the middle of the 19th century, sits on a random rubble stone foundation. It has vertical board cladding, a front gable corrugated metal roof, double-leaf sliding doors, and a single-leaf vertical board door. There are two random rubble stone foundations that date to circa 1830. One foundation is approximately eight feet high and fifty feet long. A new wall has been connected to this foundation and surrounds a non-historic swimming pool with a stone deck. The second foundation sits on the opposite side of the pool and consists of two sections of random rubble stone walls that are approximately ten feet high.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA- '880

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1830 ca.

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates 1830 ca.

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Constructed circa 1830, the Federal-style Jonathan Bosley House is located in the vicinity of White Hall in the Tenth District of Baltimore County. The dwelling dates to the mid-19th century settlement of the area surrounding the Seventh District community of White Hall. Jonathan Bosley retained ownership of the property through the late 19th century. As late as 1850, the community of White Hall was home only to a few dwellings, a tavern, and Levi Rutledge's milling complex. Over the following twenty-seven years, White Hall grew at a fast pace, and by the mid-1870s, the village was established as a station along the Northern Central Railroad. The 1877 county atlas indicates that White Hall included a general store, blacksmith shop, and saw mill in addition to the dwellings that had been constructed over the prior two decades. By 1881, the community's population had reached 100. In 1915, William P. Bosley resided in the dwelling.

Signifying the new role that the country had taken following the Revolutionary War, the Federal style of architecture followed dominated American architecture from 1790 to 1830 as an updated architectural style for the new republic. High-style Federal buildings are decorated with carved swags and classical motifs on the exterior as well as the interior. Reflective of vernacular interpretations, particularly as seen in masonry examples, are the side gable roof, the centered entry capped by a transom with tracery, and the symmetrically placed window openings with flat lintels and double-hung sash windows. The architecture of the Jonathan Bosley House is less ornate, suggesting a more modest interpretation of the popular style.¹

¹ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), p. 91.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA—880

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory.
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 120.20 Acres
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name Phoenix Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The dwelling is located at 2315 Hunter Mill Road in White Hall in the Tenth District of Baltimore County. It has been associated with Tax Map 18, Parcel 67 since its construction circa 1830.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	R. Weidlich, A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	May 31, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

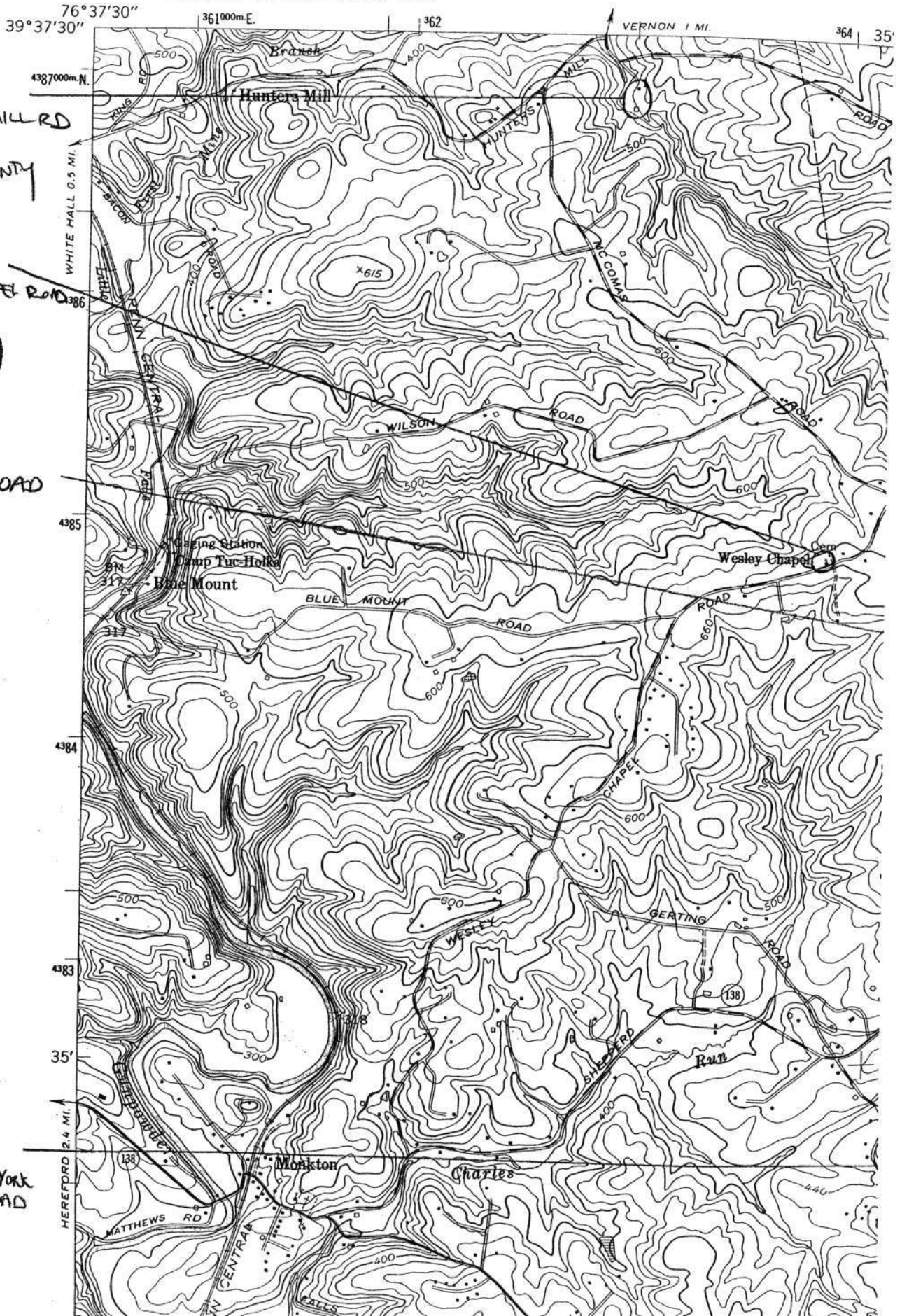
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

USGS Quad: PHOENIX
Scale: 1:24,000



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



BA-880
2315 HUNTER MILL RD
WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-2581
17540 WESLEY CHAPEL RD
MONKTON
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-2497
17737 TROYER ROAD

BA 499
16600 OLD YORK
ROAD



BA-880

2315 HUNTER MILL ROAD

WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 2001

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION

1 OF 4



BA-880

2315 HUNTER MILL ROAD

WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 2001

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION

2 OF 4



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2315 HUNTER MILL ROAD
WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES

APRIL 2001

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION

3 OF 4



BA-880

2315 HUNTER MILL ROAD

WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 2001

MD SHPO

OUTBUILDINGS

4 OF 4